

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Krasnogorsk, capital of Krasnogorsk Rayon, had a population of about 17,500 during the six years of my stay there. It is difficult to estimate the area which Krasnogorsk occupied, since it consisted of the city proper and several small settlements nearby. [ ] the city area was two km by one km.
2. Trains connected the city with Moscow, twenty-five km from Krasnogorsk, and with Kalinin, on the Moscow-Kalinin-Riga line. Krasnogorsk was located on a hill overlooking Pavshino, which was on the Moscow River. The Moscow River was not used for transportation, although small craft often were seen on it at Pavshino. Bus transportation also was available between Moscow and Krasnogorsk.
3. The area surrounding Krasnogorsk had apparently been a site of large and beautiful estates in the pre-Soviet era. [ ]

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Apparently they had also used the estate as an orphanage in which children taken from Spain during the

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Spanish Revolution were housed. [ ] several of these Spanish orphans at the factory in Krasnogorsk being trained as apprentices.

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DISEASE INCIDENCE

4. [ ] tuberculosis presented the most serious disease problem in Krasnogorsk and was probably one of the leading causes of death. Crowded living (four persons in one room) and unsanitary health conditions doubtlessly contributed to the spread of tuberculosis. There were so many patients that the health authorities used a "night sanatorium" system, i.e., a patient was billeted at a tuberculosis home in the area overnight and was returned to work the following day. [ ] one Soviet worker [ ] died at the factory as a result of tuberculosis.
5. The dysentery rate was quite high. This disease was treated with disulfanilamide, streptocide, streptocaffeine (sic), and sulfedine; these products were available in Krasnogorsk and were apparently of Soviet manufacture.
6. Parasitic worm infestation, including taenia and ascarides, was very common. A Soviet physician once told [ ] that hepatitis frequently occurred [ ] One German woman had severe jaundice symptoms; several other Germans were less seriously affected.
7. A malaria area existed about 12 km. north of the city, in Skhodnya. Typhoid was not widespread; immunization was conducted by the health authorities.
8. During my stay in the area I saw people who bore the residual facial marks of smallpox. I have no knowledge of how prevalent venereal disease was. I did not notice any malnutrition symptoms among the Soviets, but dystrophy cases may have occurred during the early postwar years.

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MEDICAL FACILITIES AND TREATMENT

9. The hospital at Krasnogorsk was located in two two-story stone houses in the northeast section of the city. These buildings had a combined bed capacity of 350, which had to service all patients of the rayon. The hospital had sections for internal medicine, surgery, and infectious diseases. There were also a third house and several smaller structures which were used as tuberculosis sanatoriums. [ ] the hospital was very busy night and day [ ]
10. The polyclinic was located in a two-story stone building in the central part of the city. The polyclinic had about 25 rooms and was staffed with about ten physicians, all specialists in a particular field of medicine, and dentists who were on duty at specified times. Patients reported to the registration desk of the polyclinic and requested to see the appropriate specialist.
11. Physicians at the polyclinic referred all nonroutine cases to a Moscow clinic. [ ] the city of Moscow was divided into clinic areas; each clinic area was responsible for supplying supplementary clinic care to areas outside of Moscow. "Moniki" was the clinic area in Moscow to which patients from Krasnogorsk were referred.
12. [ ] Krasnogorsk was also divided into districts and [ ] the doctors at the polyclinic also administered health care in a particular district. The physicians responsible for the health

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of the Germans were female doctors who probably had not yet completed their medical studies, since they did not appear to be fully qualified as doctors. Any German who became ill was obliged by regulation to report to the polyclinic for medical care, where his treatment was decided upon by the specialist, who elected to take the case personally, refer it to the local hospital, or refer it to the Moscow clinic.

13. A tuberculosis station existed in Krasnogorsk, but [ ] not certain that it could be regarded as a control station. It attempted to care for those patients who reported to it, but its physicians were not sent among the people to locate tuberculosis sufferers or study conditions contributing to the spread of the disease.

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14. [ ]

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15. Maternity care and child health was the responsibility of the polyclinic.

16. [ ]

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17. A dispensary, located in the factory, rendered fairly good medical care to the workers. It occupied four rooms of the factory; the staff included two or three female doctors to treat the 3,500 workers. The doctors were in attendance in shifts, and it occasionally occurred that a physician was not on duty at the dispensary, but someone was always present to render aid. This dispensary was known to the workers as the zdravpunkt, and not by any other designation.

18. [ ] a German worker was referred to the Botkin Hospital in Moscow. This hospital was very crowded because of the numerous patients referred there.

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19. [ ] no medical research carried on in Krasnogorsk.

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20. A large military sanatorium and hospital available to high army officers was located at Arkhangelskoye, six kilometers southwest of Krasnogorsk.

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21. Common drugs were readily available in Krasnogorsk, and citramon (sic) and veridon (veronal and pyramidon) were on hand. [ ] not certain whether Soviet-manufactured penicillin was available in the city. Bandages were occasionally in short supply; cotton was scarce,

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22. [ ]

23. [ ] gastritis which was treated at the polyclinic. Belladonna, pepsin, and bekarbon (belladonna and sodium bicarbonate) were prescribed. Dr. Kegan [ ] was a neurologist, and [ ] was responsible for public health affairs at Krasnogorsk, recommended that she eat caviar in order to gain relief from her gastritis.

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FOOD AVAILABILITY AND INSPECTION

24. Meat sold on the open market had to bear an inspection stamp. A special stand was located in the market place at Krasnogorsk where meat was first examined as to whether it was stamped, before being sold. There was much black marketing of meat, and meat sold door-to-door was not inspected. There was no slaughterhouse in the city.
25. [redacted] a fowl plague occurred in the area in 1951, and the population was forbidden to purchase chickens at that time.
26. Canned fish and caviar of various qualities were sold at the market place.
27. There were two kinds of public eating places: the "stolovaya" where customers could be seated and where midday meals were usually obtained, and the "zakuschnaya", small snack bars. Many of the workers at the factory ate at a nearby stolovaya which served soup and, occasionally, meat.

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WATER SUPPLY

29. Krasnogorsk was equipped with a public water system which serviced about 70 per cent of the city population. [redacted] do not believe this water was chlorinated. The water was pumped from wells to a water tower located in the western part of the city. Iron pipes were used in the system. The authorities warned the people of the danger of typhoid resulting from drinking water during the snow melting period. (The Soviets discarded feces onto the snow.) [redacted] never [redacted] signs in the factory warning against drinking tap water, and drank it without ill effects. [redacted] did notice such signs in Moscow at the railroad station.
30. The water supply was usually short in the early summer. The public water system supplied the central part of the city and the housing developments of the workers, but the nearby villagers had to obtain their water from wells.

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31. [redacted]

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DISPOSAL SYSTEM

32. The sanitary sewage system of Krasnogorsk served approximately 60 per cent of the city's inhabitants; the remainder used outdoor latrines. As a result of the extremely crowded conditions and limited facilities, the public streets were frequently used as toilets. Human excreta were usually discarded outside of the house. The public sewage system led to the Moscow River. [redacted] do not know if the sewage was treated; there were no settling basins in the city.
33. Human excreta were used for fertilizing the land around Krasnogorsk, and vegetables were grown on this land.
34. As previously stated, Krasnogorsk was located on a hill over Pavshino, and rain water usually drained off into the lower area towards the Moscow River. [redacted] the streets in Moscow were flooded after rains. Occasionally water collected around Krasnogorsk after heavy rains.

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35. There was no public collection of garbage. Individuals had to arrange to have their household refuse removed. It was usually buried in trenches which had been made by the "panzer" troops during the war.
36. There were many homeless dogs in the Moscow area. Whenever such an animal died on the street, it remained there for weeks before it was removed.
37. The Soviet dead were regularly buried; cremation was not employed.

PEST CONTROL

38. No pest control organization existed in Krasnogorsk. The city had many mosquitoes, flies, fleas, rats, and mice, and no attempt was made to eradicate these vermin.

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